THE DEMONSTRATOR.

A WEEKLY PERIODICAL OF FACT, THOUGHT AND COMMENT.

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THE POINT OF VIEW.

To be looked up to, honored and respected,
And draw an income from the class subjected;
To grasp a measure of superior power—
Through wealth, or law, or what seems mental dower—
And feel in worth above one's serving neighbors
As much as one can profit by their labors;
To live secure from want, with cultured classes,
And give employment to the landless masses:
So to be served and saved makes class and station
Seem natural, and good for all creation.

To be looked down on—reckoning worth by wages;
To work and want through all life's hopeless ages;
Long hours, long years to toil among wealth makers,
And still remain dependent on its takers;
To sweat for others who yet do not love us;
Creating incomes for the ranks above us;
To live a treadmill life, with narrow pleasures,
Untertited by art, and wanting all its treasures:
So with the risk to rank in correction,
Seems not so fair and fine for all creation.

—George Howard Gibson.

MISREPRESENTERS OF ANARCHY.

II.—WILLIAM H. TOWNE.

Here is an example of a well known apostle of Mental Science either exhibiting inexcusable ignorance, or courting public favor by deliberate misrepresentation. In a recent Nautilus, this would-be leader of thought thus exhibits his entire misconception of the nature of Anarchism.

"The Anarchist is a good example of a person who thinks to evade the law of justice. He claims to believe in human freedom, and yet he gives his life, if need be, to invade the right of a president or a king to life and liberty."

This is as false as can be. The very gist of Anarchism is its perfect consonance with the law of justice. It levels all special privileges, and removes all evasions of the logical consequences of acts. Anarchy, in its true sense, neither breeds assassins nor stimulates assassination. Of these terrible phenomena, recurrent in all periods of human history, it does indeed furnish a clearer explanation than any other social philosophy. This is not from sympathy with the act, but from a fuller comprehension of the psychology which produced it. Anarchy would put an end to murder, not by the crude, barbarous and always futile policy of murdering the murderer, but by creating social conditions which would not afford any breeding ground for homicidal impulses. Many Anarchists, like myself, however severely they may denounce the crimes of the State, are actively and emphatically opposed to retal story violence; and some go so far as to adopt a philosophy of extreme non-resistance.

Mr. Towne even reasons poorly from his own premises. The man who is ready to give his own life, however insane or depraved he may be, can scarcely be charged with seeking to evade the law of justice. His act is certainly a bad one; but he is at least willing to bear the full consequences of it. I can not admire or justify the poor fellows who foolishly think to do humanity a service by striking at the life of an individual. Though they are often sincere in their fanatical self-devotion, they mistake effect for cause. The ruler is a mere expression of popular ignorance, and will disappear only with the growth of popular enlightenment. Nevertheless, I can to some extent understand and pity them in their blind readiness to yield their own lives for their delusion.

How completely Mr. Towne misunderstands, or affects to misunderstand the real nature of Anarchy, may be seen from the fact that he quotes the following paragraphs from the Youth's Companion, as exactly expressing his own ideas:

"It is a plain duty of congress this winter to enact some law for the protection of the president and the discouragement of Anarchy. No thoughtful person thinks that Anarchy can be abolished by statute, for laws cannot control or change men's beliefs. Nor will the death penalty deter [illegible] selected by lot to kill a president from trying to execute his orders; his life is already forfeited—to his Anarchistic fellows if not to the law. But it is possible to prevent Anarchists from preaching publicly the duty of assassination as a means toward putting an end to the established order of society.

"There is a spiritual as well as a material bacteriology. The germ of Anarchy can be driven from the mind only by inoculation with the anti-toxin of the golden rule. The cure must be internal. But while that is going on society must protect itself from the pest as it does from smallpox, the bubonic plague, cholera and other deadly and infectious diseases."

This identification of Anarchy with a propaganda of assassination betrays a complete ignorance of all Anarchist teachings. And there is no excuse for confusing the Anarchist movement with such a semi-political system of organized brigandage as the Mafia. No real Anarchist has ever yet killed a president; and I hope that none ever will. It is certain that no group will ever select a man by lot for the purpose, at the cost of his own life if he demurs. These methods exist only in the highstrung imagination of the sensational press. Anarchists are affiliated for educational propaganda, not for murder.

I know of no Anarchist who preaches assassination. But I do know of many newspapers and preachers which openly advocated the murder of Anarchists, less than two years ago. I know of many apologists for lynching, that most despicable and cowardly of all forms of murder. If those who preach murder are to be suppressed, it will be necessary to begin much nearer home.

As to "the anti-toxin of the golden rule," the Filipinos, trust victims and the increasing host of the unemployed will be inclined to look on this as a rather grim piece of sarcasm. It is assuredly not the golden rule that is exemplified in the present conduct of national affairs. The Anarchist, who stands for the principle of universal freedom and equal justice for all, represents the widest application of the rule. Strictly carried out, the golden rule cannot bring up anywhere short of Anarchism.

Mr. Towne continues:

"The object of law is to insure the greatest degree of freedom to the largest number of people. That the law is many times abused and its administration attended with more or less oppression is no excuse for its abolishment.

"All human institutions are at present imperfect. But to abolish law would be to abolish justice. It would mean a going back to the lowest animal stage of existence where might not right was ruler. Law and justice have been evolved through centuries of slow growth."

The first sentence is false in the light of history. Law came into existence during the evolution of society from a simple to a complex state. It developed in connection with the accumulation of private property. The Esquimaux, who have little property, live in peace and harmony without any formal law. Government, like slavery, represents an inevitable stage of human progress. It is not the flower of civilization, but a survival of barbarism. Its tendency is to disappear before the higher development of mind and character. It is a prop, which may once have been useful, but is now being outgrown. The Anarchists simply represent the future thought of a society which will not need crutches.

Mr. Towne thinks that abuse and oppression constitute no excuse for the abolishment of law. I wonder what he would consider a valid excuse. Anarchists do not condemn law because it is imperfect, but because its tendency is reactionary. It is exactly under the governmental conditions of today that might, not right is ruler. It is not necessary to go to Russia or China for corroboration of this. Look at the deep damnation of American perfidy and cruelty in the Philippine Islands. See the crushing of the gallant Boer republic in South Africa. Observe the conditions right here in trust-ruled America; and then try to identify law and justice. But the sudden abolition of law is not a probability. The predatory instinct which lies at the base of it must be outgrown. To this end, the Anarchist endeavors to sow the seed of higher ideals, and to make his own life an example of justice and kindness to all.

Mr. Towne himself seems almost to perceive this, when he adds:

"When justice sits enthroned in every heart and selfishness is completely outgrown then the outward enforcement of law and order will naturally be done away with, but not before."

He only fails to see that environment itself is a great educator. It will not be necessary to wait for the absolute perfection of human nature, in order to realize the blessings of liberty, inasmuch as liberty itself must play a great part in perfecting human nature.

Exceedingly foolish is the following:

"Be not misled by the specious argument that absence of law means liberty. It may mean liberty to the murderer and highwayman, but not to their helpless victims."

As if the disappearance of statute law abrogated the right and power of self-defence! The murderer and highwayman are fruits of law-established conditions, and thrive on complexity of statutes. In a free society, there would be every incentive to an honorable life, and no temptation to crime. Every step of real progress has been a step toward freedom. Each step has been preceded by predictions of a saturnalia of crime; and in every case, the predictions have been falsified. It is the freest nations that have the least crime. Individual liberty is the manifest goal of society; and the Anarchists of today are simply the advance guard of the future.

JAMES F. MORTON, JR.

A PRAYER FOR RAIN.

While the following is from an Australian paper, it is not without point for some of the people on this side of the globe:

The little parson dismounted, carefully buckled his bridle round the panel of the fence, and walked up to the rough figure standing at the door of the hut.

"Terrible times," he said, mopping his forehead.

The other looked across the great plain, yellow in the mingled dust and glamour of drought, and nodded silently.

"Mr. Dawson tells me"—the parson always made a point of leading up to the higher things through everyday topics—"that this loss will almost ruin him—3,000 head of cattle gone in three months—and I can believe him." He sniffed the fetid air as he spoke.

The other said nothing.

"Mr. Dawson told me that you were employed here cleaning the tank of the—er—carcasses."

No response.

"Mr. Dawson has kindly allowed me the use of his dining room to hold a service of humiliation—a prayer for rain, you understand, and I hope, we hope, that every hand on the station will attend."

Then the old man looked at him, and spoke—just one word: "Listen."

And they listened. And then fell upon the ears an awful sound—the low, muffled moaning of the great herds around them—dying of thirst.

"Parson? there's humiliation for ye—there's a flies meeting in a big dining room, and they've been at it above three months—humiliatin' their bellies out of their bodies, and their eyes out of their heads—down on their knees crawling through the dust to the tank, praying all the way for water, and chasing at last in mud—and I know 'em all—every one. God Almighty! what are yer giving us? Is me wool, hear them, do you think he'll hear such a —— —— —— as you?"

Two minutes later the stockman was crouching off to the tank with his black and tan, grinning to himself at the little cloud of dust rapidly vanishing in the mirage.

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DEMONSTRATIVE.

Several correspondents have inquired whether I intend to take an eastern trip this summer. I see no present prospect of doing so. For various reasons, not least among them being the desire to confer with the liberals of different cities on important matters connected with propaganda, I should certainly take such a trip, if it were possible. But I have no means of meeting the expense, unless a lecture tour could be arranged; and this is practically impossible in the summer months—the only time, at present, in which I could be away. I expect to visit the northern part of Puget Sound, including Lopez Island, Whatcom and Equality Colony, in a very short time, and should be glad to hear from any friends in Washington or British Columbia near enough to these points to be reached by a short detour. I must hear IMMEDIATELY, however, in order to make necessary arrangements. Apart from this trip I have no travelling plans, but could probably accept any call during the summer, which would not keep me from Home later than October 1. My range of lecture topics covers the principal heads in Anarchism, Free Thought and Sex Reform. I should specially like to treat the issue of Free Speech, or to speak on the significance of the social experiment at Home.

Just a word on another personal matter. I expect, this summer, to complete the preparation of my book on Comstockism, presenting the whole subject in as comprehensive a manner as possible, and entering thoroughly into the historical, ethical, legal and other aspects of this most important phase of the battle for free speech. In order that the work may be of as great value as possible, I shall be deeply grateful to any friends who will be kind enough to send data or suggestions. I have a large accumulation of material; but there are some documents to which I have not been able to gain access.

I do not know whether Mr. Wakeman intended the letter printed on another page for publication; but as it contains nothing not adapted to public expression, I assumed it to be intended for our readers. It has the right ring of sound liberalism. As to Reed Smoot, however, if Mr. Wakeman will review his writings in the Torch, he will find that his "individual protest" included a strong suggestion that others should join in an attempt to secure the unseating of Senator Smoot. I have already discussed the ethics of the case, and certainly do not wish to do Mr. Wakeman an injustice. But if "fraud and corruption" are the grounds of protest, why not include Senators Quay, Hanna, Clarke and several others? If subservience to an ecclesiastical machine is to disqualify a senator, why not earlier have entered a "protest" against the seating of the numerous tools of the Catholic and Protestant church—to say nothing of the mere agents of Wall street, and other interests directly conflicting with the oath of loyal devotion to the welfare of the whole people? Why pass over all these, to hammer at the representative of an unpopular church, whose influence in the senate will amount to almost nothing? Admitting the worst that can be said against Smoot, a crusade against him can only serve the purpose of diverting attention from the bigger rascals. The attack on Smoot plays into the hands of the Catholic and Protestant churches, by creating a practical discrimination in their favor, and against their Mormon rival. I do not believe that such a course is sound liberalism. I believe that Mr. Wakeman's motive is all right, but that in this instance he has failed to reach the bottom of the matter. Of course, as an Anarchist, I do not care a button who is in the United States senate; but the principle involved is capable of other applications, and is therefore of some interest to nonparticipants in political affairs.

In the death of Albert Chavannes, the progressive movement has lost a strong and independent thinker. He was an individualist, and a man of very advanced views, although he did not approve of the temerity of the more extreme radicals, in throwing down the gauntlet before an unappreciative world. While differing from many of his conclusions, I could not fail to respect the sincere man, who was constantly delving for truth, and giving to his fellowmen what he had himself received.

A Mississippi correspondent, whose integrity and reliability can be vouched for, desires a secretary, who can give a few hours a day to preparing matter for publication, in return for board and lodging. The arrangement is to be strictly of a business nature. Letters may be sent to me to be addressed and forwarded.

Dogmatism is inversely proportioned to real knowledge.

JAMES F. MORTON, JR.

LITERATURE.

[Under this head, it is proposed to comment on our exchanges and on current literature of a thought provoking tendency. Books and pamphlets sent me will be impartially reviewed.]

One of the oddest books in the language is J. McNeill Whistler's self revelatory volume, entitled "The Gentle Art of Making Enemies." It is not good literature, nor sound doctrine; but it is worth reading as an effective antidote to abnormal egotism. The author is renowned as an artist, and no less notorious as one of the most deeply afflicted victims of egomania in its most acute form. He is also the most quarrelsome dog in existence, though only ink is wont to flow in connection with his numerous vendettas. His work, which might appropriately be dubbed a "scrap" book, treats of his feuds with Ruskin, Wilde, and a host of others, especially such art critics as do not sufficiently admire his paintings. In a way it paints the real nature of the writer with astonishing clearness. And, yet, there is just the suspicion of a pose at the bottom of it all. It may be, after all, that these carefully registered quarrels are less serious than they appear, and that the reading public is the victim of a stupendous hoax. At any rate, the book is amusing enough to repay reading; and, withal, has its earnest side. Are not some of us equally guilty of allowing our fraternal relations with our fellows to be ruptured by unworthy trifles? In finding in Whistler's self-portrayal a somewhat accurate redex of our own self-conceited folly and supersensitive suspiciousness, we may realize that we appear to others as superficial and ridiculous as he appears to us. And this self-knowledge may bring with it a desire to reform.

Lois Waisbrooker's new monthly, Foundation Principles, represents the tireless energy of an active mind in a body enfeebled by age. Ever earnest in the cause of woman's full emancipation, she continues to pour solid shot into the reactionaries. Her emphatic belief in Spiritualism tinges many of her writings, but does not lead her to ignore the practical issues of this life. Her paper is published at Home, Wash., for $1 a year. Sample copies are sent for ten cents each.

I made a mistake in stating the price of Helena Born's book as $1.25. Its cost is only $1. The error is only natural, as the quality of the book naturally suggests a higher price. Those who desire can order it through me.

JAMES F. MORTON, JR.

A LETTER.

James F. Morton, Jr., Editor of THE DEMONSTRATOR. My Dear Sir: Let me congratulate you upon your able and, to me, conclusive articles on Freedom of Speech closed in your last issue. Let all those who care for this freedom, which is the condition of all other, put themselves in communication with the secretary you name, Dr. E. B. Foote, Jr., 120 Lexington avenue, New York City, and become members of the society which can do something to safeguard this priceless right. Let me say further that I have not changed my views on this and kindred subjects since the days of old. You are under misapprehension when you say, in your issue of April 20:

"Another, a member of the old guard, T. B Wakeman, so far forgets himself as to join the call for discrimination against Reed Smoot, merely because he is a Mormon, thereby admitting a principle which would destroy all freedom of religious belief."

This is as wrong as it could be, and comes from not reading The Torch. I never "joined" in any call for any purpose against Smoot, nor would I ever on account of his religion, and I protested against all religionists and other limitors of free religion or of free speech who did so. I stood exactly as you do on all that matter. But then I presented the facts showing that his formal election as senator of the United States was the result of fraud and corruption; and that he was not in good faith and sanity a citizen of the United States, and not competent to be a senator. And it was on these grounds that my individual protest as an American liberal, believing in separation of church and state, was made. With best wishes, yours sincerely,

T. B. WAKEMAN.

WHAT POSTAL INSPECTORS DO.

Some interesting facts regarding the practices of postal inspectors were revealed in the closing up of the State Mutual Life Annuity Company, of Chicago, as reported in the Tribune of that city for March 18. The Annuity Company has been going through bankruptcy with $100,000 liabilities, owing to the loss of business by a fraud order. After the order, its president, S. M. Biddison, went to New York and from there sent a circular letter to the stockholders, which Receiver Gustav E. Beerly has made public. The letter is dated August 19, 1901, and among other things says:

"In 1891 our mails were closed because we refused to contribute $100 to a former chief clerk of the postoffice department. They were again closed in 1897 because we refused $50 to the same party. Each time our mails were released after appealing to the postmaster general. We were asked again in January of the present year to contribute $50 a month for one year to have our contract approved by the postoffice department. We refused to make the contribution, and our mails were closed for the third time.

"Our contract had been approved by the previous administration, and we had been in operation for several years, the last four years under the present administration, without any fault being found. The day we refused to contribute the $50 per month our mails were closed.

"I either lack the nerve longer to fight the blackmailing crowd that are eternally after every new enterprise, or I am not diplomatic enough to handle the blackmailers, as I positively refused to pay a cent to them or to anyone else for the purpose of having our company represented before the postoffice department. The result is that the postmaster general refuses to release our mail."

The Tribune says the Washington authorities answered the letter by denouncing financial promoters as not reliable, and further states that "In Washington it is admitted that while there undoubtedly had been some blackmailing, it was hard to secure good evidence."

This letter does not confirm the statement made by the Postmaster General in his report that fraud orders are never issued except after the most thorough investigation and had never been issued unjustly, a report which was made soon after the fraud orders spoken of were issued. It proves what the Guide has long asserted, that it is the department's practice to punish or kill a business before trying it. To issue an order likely to destroy a man's whole business, his fortune, and his reputation upon the request of some corrupt, ignorant, or bigoted postal inspector is the most intolerable injustice. It not only violates the spirit and the letter of the constitution, but it violates the plainest sense of fair dealing. The officials who permit it deserve not only dismissal, but sentence to long terms in prison. Some day the supreme court will wake up to the fact that the law is unconstitutional.—Advertisers' Guide.

LETTER BOX.

J. B. E., Philadelphia, Pa.—The matter has just been received, and will have attention next week.

G. W. S., Meridian, Miss.—This paper fills all unexpired subscriptions to Discontent.

L. E., San Francisco, Cal.—Yes, I saw the article, and will reply to it some. Meantime, remember that the success of a party does not always mean the success of the cause it claims to represent.

VIOLENCE IS PLAYED OUT.

Violence is played out. The use of physical force in the management of rational creatures is a survival of less enlightened times. The tendency is away from violence of all kinds, and morality is a matter of tendencies and not of dogmas. Most of the evils of the world are caused by violence. Read the history of the world from the monuments of Assyria and Egypt down to the morning's news and see how history is one long record of violence. Murder, arson, robbery—robbery, arson, murder—it is the same old story over and over again. But that is not all. Visit the slums of New York or London or Chicago. See the poverty and crime and disease which come from overcrowding and enforced idleness and excessive labor side by side, and you will recognize the results of violence as clearly as on the battlefield. Here are the killed and wounded in the struggle for life, the victims of a monopolized world and of monopolized opportunities to work, with the whole armed force of society bearing them down.

If violence is an evil then, how are we to put a stop to it? "Put it down by more violence!" we cry and we start out each of us with our own ideas and our own weapons and proceed to hit each other over the head. And in so doing we are repeating the old useless conflicts of the Pharaohs. This noisy, bloody business is not the real history of the world. Its real history is the history of ideas. Wars have sometimes helped good ideas and sometimes bad ones, but the real battle that counted was in the minds and hearts of men. In the long run the wars have not helped mankind and we should have got much further on without them. What does an appeal to force decide? It decides which side is physically the stronger—and that is all. Is the stronger side generally right? Clearly not, for a feeble folk will not insist on their claims unless they are doubly sure that they are right. Hence the acceptance of force as an arbiter is sure to end in more evil than good. Men should fight it out on the plane of ideas and not descend to the animal plane.

The worst feature of violence is that it tends to degrade the man who indulges in it. It necessitates an ugly frame of mind. I have never used force towards a naughty child without feeling that by the very act I was making myself much worse than the child. Stop yourself flagrante delicto the next time you lay hands on a small boy and arraign yourself at your own bar, and I predict that you will find yourself guilty. It is a debasing proceeding. The vendetta is played out. You cannot stop a pendulum swinging towards you by pushing it violently the other way. Corsican families keep up a series of murders one after the other because they will never let bygones be bygones. How much better it is to stop and bequeath a clean slate to posterity, even if the tale of slaughter stands eleven to ten against you.

No, the strong man is not the soldier on horseback with sabre drawn. The strong man is the man with folded arms who utters the truth regardless of consequence. No one can injure a man who refuses to be hurt; you may kill him, but you cannot scotch the man in him. He wields a power that the world have to give up if he stooped to physical force. And this fact appeals to all men. I have never seen it expressed in public without carrying the audience with it. And it appeals to savages too. The Moravians found, strange to say, that it gained the hearts of the most warlike of American Indians more than a century ago. Read King's History of Ohio, the chapter on the Moravian missionaries. "The faith they sought to implant," he says, "was mainly taken and the sensibilities thus appealed to proved to be precisely adapted to the Indian nature, and had a power which under different circumstances might have made a different history for the red man." Several villages of non-resistant Indians were established with a famous warrior at their head, Glickhican by name, and no one can tell what results might have followed, had not a band of 96 Americans massacred them during our revolutionary war. The record of the Quakers in their relations to the Indians in Pennsylvania is also in point. So long as they were true to their principles, Philadelphia was the metropolis of this country, and if their methods had always been applied to our relations with the Indians how much of infamy would have been avoided! And what other religious body can compare with the Society of Friends with its record of labor for the abolition of slavery, the establishment of permanent peace and the rights of women?

And yet the Quaker type is not quite the ideal of man. We do not want to be colorless. We wish to escape all suspicion of effeminacy. We want to be above violence and not beneath it. I would rather see two men fight to the death than have one of them back out from cowardice. Franklin was mistaken when he said there had never been a good war nor a bad peace. Every peace based upon fear is bad and many a war has been better than peace would have been, merely because the combatants knew no better. The true peace is that of the man or nation that has the giant's strength but scorns to use it as a giant, that is wise enough to see that the Lord is not in the wind nor the earthquake nor the fire, but in her still, small voice.—The Whim.

WORTH REPEATING.

If, as the president declares, we have kept all our promises to the Filipinos, it must be that we didn't promise much.—Detroit News-Tribune.

We must keep Dives well supplied at the table, in order that Lazarus may have some crumbs to gather—such is the Roosevelt renomination logic.—George Cotterill.

Judging from the opinion of Colonel Watterson and Cleveland and others, the negro race made the mistake of its life in ever coming to America.—New York Mail and Express.

J. Pierpont Morgan is sixty-six years old, and has achieved most of his success since his sixtieth year. Would there be anything left for the rest of us had he begun younger?—Chicago News.

A monarchy is a country which venerates the professional politicians and calls him a king. A republic is a country which tolerates the professional politician, and calls him a boss.—Herbert E. Bigelow.

All efforts which make for liberty make for human progress, and to condemn liberty because of some follies of libertarians is the bathos of reaction. Keep your eyes on the truth; the truthtellers are but human.—Free Society.

"Our place is with the expanding nations and the nations that dare to be great," says the president. Our place once was with the nations—big or little, strong or weak—that dare to be right. Then it was greatest among the great.—San Francisco Star.

Many years ago a man got up in a Brooklyn church and prayed God to set the black slaves free. It is a matter of record that the congregation rose up and threw him out. Every forward step of the race toward freedom has been fought by what was for the time considered the best element of society.—Coming Nation.

John Burroughs, the poet-scientist, is a bachelor. Before he started with President Roosevelt a friend suggested to him that perhaps in an outing with the president a discussion of race suicide would lead Mr. Burroughs to the "higher life." Burroughs smiled. "One thing in natural history," he retorted, "has never failed to impress me, and that is that that stalk-eyed crustacean Homarus Americanus, the American lobster, sometimes has as many as one hundred thousand offspring in a single season."—Troy Press.

There is little use of guarding the Declaration of Independence so jealously. What does it matter what becomes of the original instrument over which the founders of our government gave the best thought of their liberty-loving minds when it has become the policy of the dominant party to pay no more attention to its principles than if they were the vaporings of idiots. Quite consistent, isn't it, to lock the Declaration up in a safe to keep it from decay while imperialism ruthlessly tramples out the last vestige of its ideals. Commercially, the plan may be a good one, for the day is fast approaching when King Trust will pay a fabulous price for the rare old curio that sets forth the imbecile notions of our forefathers. He will want it for a race of free people then extinct.—Bellefonte (Pa.) Watchman.

A rich young man had a piece of land on which a young mule was grazing.

"I shall harness you," said the man to the mule, "and make you plow this land to grow melons on, of which I am very fond, while the stalks will supply you with food."

To which the mule replied: "If I consent to toil on your terms you will have all the melons and I shall be worse off than now, inasmuch as I will have to eat dry stalks instead of the fresh green grass. I'll not do it, sir."

"How unreasonable you are," remonstrated the landowner; "your father never had any food but thistles, and yet worked sixteen hours a day without grumbling."

"Alas! that is true," retorted the mule; "but then, you know, my father was an ass."—Social Justice.

ARROWS OF WIT.

Mrs. Flynn: It must hov bin a great blow when Dinny died, Mrs. Murphy?

Mrs. Murphy: Yis; but Oi r-remimbered we are all in the hands av an unscrupulous providence.—Ex.

"Now we have money enough to send our minister away for a two months' vacation." "Isn't that a long holiday?" "Yes; but then we feel as though we deserve it."—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Tutor: You know, of course, that in Christian countries such as ours a man is only allowed one wife. Now, what is that state of things called?"

Pupil: I know. Monotony!—Punch.

"It's a burning shame," said the man who occasionally thinks aloud. "What's a burning shame?" asked the youth with the shallow brain box. "That cigarette of yours," replied the audible thinker.—Chicago News.

"Weren't you stretching things a little when you told that Englishman that it was the custom in this country for the servant to dine at the master's table?"

"No; why it hasn't been a week since I read of a dinner given by a railroad corporation at which there were present two judges and a senator."—Liberator.

The pastor of a dark-town congregation was warming up to the climax of his sermon and his auditors were waxing more and more excited. "I wahns yer, O my congregashun!" exclaimed the exhorter. "I wahns yer against de sin uv crap shootin'! I wahns yer against de sin uv whisky drinkin', an' de sin uv chicken raisin', an' I wahns my breddern against de sin uv melon stealin'!" A devout worshiper in the rear of the church jumped to his feet and snapped his fingers excitedly. "Whuffo dem yer, my brudder, yer up an' swap yo' fingers when I speaks av melon stealin'?" asked the preacher. "Kase yo' jes' 'minds me whar I lef' mah coat," replied the devout worshiper as he subsided into his seat.—Truth Seeker.

Articles of Incorporation and Agreement of the Mutual Home Association.

Be it remembered, that on this 17th day of January, 1903, we, the undersigned, have associated ourselves together for the purpose of forming a corporation under the laws of the State of Washington.

That the name of the corporation shall be The Mutual Home Association.

The purpose of the corporation is to assist its members in obtaining and building homes for themselves and to aid in establishing better social and moral conditions.

The location of this corporation shall be at Home, located on Joes Key, Pierce County, State of Washington; and this corporation may establish in other places in this state branches of the same where two or more persons may wish to locate.

Any person may become a member of this corporation by paying into the treasury a sum equal to the cost of the land on the main island, and one dollar for a certificate, and subscribing to these articles.

The affairs of this corporation shall be conducted upon such rules and regulations as may be provided for by the by-laws.

The corporation shall employ a competent legal counsel to look after the interests of the same, and shall pay him such sum as may be agreed upon from time to time from the funds of the corporation.

All money received from such business should be used solely for the purpose of purchasing land. The real estate of this corporation shall never be sold, but leased to members only, and upon the termination of any membership in the corporation such property shall revert to the corporation, and the member shall be refunded no more than the amount of his original investment.

No officer, or other person, shall ever be employed by the corporation any longer than is necessary to do the business.

All certificates of membership shall be for life.

Upon the death of any member a certificate of membership shall be issued to the husband or wife of deceased.

First: To person named in will or bequest.

Second: Wife or husband.

Third: Children of deceased. If there is more than one child they shall choose their guardian.

All improvements upon land owned by corporation or leased to members shall be performed by contract, and the contractor be paid from the funds of the corporation.

Any member has the right of choice of any land not already chosen or set aside for a special purpose.

CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION.

This is to certify that [illegible] have this day subscribed to the articles of incorporation of the Mutual Home Association, and have paid the sum of [illegible] dollars, which amount is the sum of [illegible] dollars for the land and one dollar for the certificate of membership, and that the said articles of incorporation are in conformity with the laws of Washington.

HOME NEWS.

Jerry Penhallow is back home again.

The boat has commenced her daily trips for the summer.

A. J. Green, of Dewatta, Wash., paid us a short visit last week.

Harry Minor and Kenneth Verity are doing a little steamboating.

Roger got the "blue ribbon" in the Major-Mullen duck raising contest.

Andrew Klemencic has sent several nice gifts from Honolulu to comrades here.

Frank H. Worden has returned home for a little rest, and to nurse several boils.

We hear from Steve Mastick that his health is improving and that he is enjoying himself immensely.

We didn't have a regular game of base ball last Sunday—just divided ourselves up and had a little practice.

Laura Smith Wood gave us a very interesting and instructive lecture on the sex question last Sunday evening.

Charles Penhallow is working in town for a time. He is specially missed by the boys and girls at their Friday evening meetings.

Our printers look forward to the closing of school as somewhat of "a measly shame." The children do create some excitement up on the hill.

William Corbett paid us a visit last Sunday. He has purchased a place on the East shore of Henderson Bay, where he will have a good view of Home.

No change in the store is contemplated until the July meeting. The business of the community demands larger quarters, and we advise those interested to get their thinkers to thinking, so that, then, something might be done.

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OUR NEIGHBORS.

A number of manufacturing enterprises are at present seeking locations in Tacoma. One of the latest is a large cordage mill.

By June 30, the end of the present fiscal year, Puget Sound will have become the third wheat exporting district in the United States, being ranked only by New York and Galveston.

Hon. John Barrett, commissioner general for the Louisiana Purchase exposition at St. Louis, who has been around the world in the interests of the exposition; and will now have charge of all the foreign interests at St. Louis, says that the participation of Oriental countries in the St. Louis fair will mark the beginning of a new era in the Oriental trade of the United States, by which Tacoma will reap a particularly great benefit.

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KORESH.

It was recently observed to me, "how sober you are." My friends, I have been studying Koreshanity, and thus learned that I am living within a shell of but 8,000 miles diameter, instead of the outside of the earth which I have hitherto believed to be one of the many countless, living, pulsing worlds roaming in unison throughout a limitless ether. And to think that this little 8,000 mile concave sphere is the universe. It must be so, for Koresh, the "divine and natural scientist" says so.

Sober. Who wouldn't be? My! How cramped I feel. When I turn round or get up I expect to hit my elbow on the "crazy bone," or bump my head; if walking after dark, to run against some object. I suppose I ought to be resigned to God's will, but, goodness, such a little insignificant God, I assure you, it's hard.

If Koresh was a common man I might think he was mistaken, and talk of "foreshortening" vision, or "optical illusions;" but it is divinity who has spoken, and it will not even do to say, earth has not yet reached its maturity, consequently has its depressions as well as elevations. It is yet young and crude, like a youth in the early teens. But before divinity I am silent.

SADIE A. MAGOON.

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ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Latest reports from the Philippine Islands indicate that the Moros are "pacified," but are still fighting vigorously.

The bill granting women the right to vote in Connecticut was rejected in the House of Representatives on May 6 by a vote of 105 to 60.

Dr. Albert A. Ames, four times mayor of Minneapolis, was convicted on the 7th of accepting a bribe as mayor. This is one of the notorious "boodle" prosecutions of Minneapolis.

It is announced that the General Managers' Association of Chicago, Ill., is seeking an agreement with all railroads centering in that city to resist further demands on the part of railroad employes.

On May 8 the state department received official confirmation from China that the Russian garrison in Manchuria is being increased and that the occupation of that province by the Russians is complete.

The British Government has announced that it has abandoned the campaign in Somaliland. The Mad Mullah, whose soldiers recently wiped out a British column, is still successful in his resistance to armed imperialism.

The Socialists celebrated May Day throughout Germany by public meetings and speeches. At the meetings held in Berlin there was no disorder. In some cities, Dresden, for instance, the police prohibition against Socialist meetings was raised for the first time.

The governor of Pennsylvania signed a bill on the 12th which is declared by the press of the State without distinction of party to be a blow at legitimate freedom of the press. Its object is believed to be the protection of ring politicians and corporation conspirators.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has upheld General Gobin's "Shoot to kill" order and the killing of a miner by Guardsman Wadsworth, and declared that, at times, martial law was necessary during the strike of the authracite miners. What is a supreme court for, if not to justify capitalistic murder?

"The president's visit to California has been one continuous oration," so says the San Francisco Star. It is probable that the painstaking scribe wrote "ovation;" but our old friend and familiar scapegoat, the intelligent compositor, got in his deadly work, in admiring mindfulness of Teddy's strenuous jaw.

Locomotive engineers and firemen employed on the State railroads of Victoria, Australia, went on strike on May 9 to compel the railway commissioners to withdraw their demand that the engineers and firemen shall sever their connection with the general labor movement. Over 3,000 miles of railroad are affected. To meet the emergency the government called a special session of the State parliament to meet on the 13th, and issued a proclamation forbidding the people to gather near the parliament house during the session. When parliament met, pursuant to the special call, the premier moved to second reading a bill for the suppression of the strike, which forbids interfering with employes, the collection of strike funds, or encouraging the strike in any manner. The bill further empowers the police to destroy documents encouraging the strike, makes printers thereof offenders against the law, and declares meetings to be unlawful if four strikers are present. The police are empowered by it to forcibly enter meetings. This is the way in which the government ownership benefits the workingman, and protects him in his rights!

The investigation of the affairs of the postoffice department took a sudden turn on May 8 when by the order of Postmaster General Payne, A. W. Machen, general superintendent of the free delivery system, was relieved of his duties and Postoffice Inspector V. C. Fosnes was directed to take charge of the service.

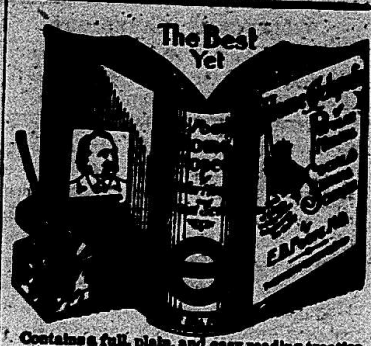
It is estimated that the treasury surplus at the end of the fiscal year will amount to $40,000,000. And this, after a congressional session which has been by many millions the most extravagant on record! The common people are bled heavily, in order to maintain this useless surplus, and to feed the insatiate demands of politicians.

It is rumored from Washington that the recently begun investigation of the postoffice department in that city will be continued to include most of the large postoffices in the country, especially those postoffices whose annual receipts aggregate $500,000. The condition is anomalous, not that such widespread corruption should exist, but that it should be officially admitted.

England has just stolen another slice of Africa, containing 100,000 sq. miles, after murdering most of its defenders in an unjustifiable war. The territory comprises the former states of Kano and Sokoto. Joseph Chamberlain euphemistically refers to this as an "expansion," thereby going ancient Pistol one better, who remarked of stealing: "Convey, the wise it call."

A clock work infernal machine containing 100 pounds of dynamite and the clock work in operation was found on a New York dock on the 9th among the baggage intended for the Umbria of the Cunard line. A warning received by the police, purporting to come from the Mana society, explained that this machine was only a crude affair intended to show how easily the Mafia could sink a ship, and to indicate their intention of driving British ships out of New York harbor.

Labor riots are reported in Valparaiso, Chile, of an exceptionally serious character. According to these reports the city was on the 12th in the possession of the striking dock laborers. One policeman had been killed and six wounded, and fifty of the mob were dead or dying. A battle had taken place in the streets that day in which the police were driven to their barracks by a superior force of strikers. After routing the police force, the mob set fire to the South American Steamship company's dock and then attacked the fire department when it responded to a call for aid. In consequence much of the company's property was burned. All the shops in the city were closed and transit had been suspended. The strikers were in control and greater bloodshed was anticipated at any moment. The mob was then surrounding the offices of El Mercurio and threatening to sack and burn the establishment, but in this they failed. Thousands of strikers were marching on Admiral Mount's private residence, swearing vengeance on its occupants and destruction to the building. The authorities seemed powerless, and owing to the bitter feeling against the police it had been decided to keep them in barracks rather than further excite the strikers by an ineffectual attempt to quell them. But later in the day the police were sent out again, supported by troops, and the bloodiest fighting yet resulted. Over 200 were killed and wounded. According to New York Herald dispatches, public sympathy is with the strikers notwithstanding their violence. It seems that they were entirely orderly until exasperated by the partisan conduct of the authorities.



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Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2 p. m.

LEAVES PORT ORCHARD
Wednesday and Friday as follows: Sidney, 7 a. m.; Charleston, 7:15 a. m.; Bremerton, 7:30 a. m.
Saturday at 6 p. m.

LEAVES FOR HENDERSON BAY
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